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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Mongolian People's Republic

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Information on the Mongolian People's Republic

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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1. The attachments are edited translations of selected radio broadcasts in Mongolian language, from Ulan Bator, with comments by source. Your evaluation of the usefulness of this material is desired.

2. The attachments are forwarded for your retention.

- Attachment A: Livestock Production. 1 page.
- Attachment B: Biannual Animal Reproduction. 1 page.
- Attachment C: Collectivization of MPR Livestock Industry. 1 page.
- Attachment D: Processing of Animal Products. 1 page.
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- Attachment F: Tribute to Memory of Choibalsan. 2 pages.
- Attachment G: Funeral Preparations for Choibalsan. 1 page.
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ATTACHMENT A  
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16 January 1952

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SUBJECT: Livestock Production

On the whole, livestock farmers in various aimags have studied the directives of the Party, government and labor unions, and through devotion to the realization of their plans, have made important strides in livestock breeding. However, livestock farmers in certain aimags have failed to live up to expectations, either because of negligence of their responsible leaders or because they have failed to correctly understand the party or government directives. In all these aimags, the greatest failures were in pasturing technique, fertilization, and protection of livestock.

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**Comment.** Livestock production in the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) is done by primitive and nomadic methods. The following are some major aspects of the problem:

1. Water for livestock is obtained from natural resources such as streams and lakes; wells are almost non-existent. In winter, animals are fed snow instead of water. Consequently, a crisis develops whenever little or no snow falls. The animals feed on wild grass but when the grass withers or is covered by snow, the animals starve to death. This occurrence is especially critical with sheep. A great number of animals die from malnutrition every winter; the loss is heaviest during the reproduction season in February and March. For example, in the spring of 1937, over two-thirds of the sheep in Silingol League died when a particularly hard snow-fall hit the area.
2. Shelters have never been built for livestock thus exposing the animals to the mercies of rain, wind and snow. The animals fall easy prey to disease under such circumstances. When there is a heavy snowfall or blizzard, countless animals freeze to death. Only primitive medical attention is available and though light diseases can usually be cured, there is a heavy toll in lives once an epidemic breaks out.
3. After the Revolution, the MPR Government attempted to improve the situation by taking the following measures:
  - a. Digging wells throughout the country. Those who dug wells were rewarded with tax exemptions proportionate to the number of wells dug.
  - b. Laying in supplies of cut grass for the winter.
  - c. Building of shelters.
  - d. Strict enforcement of an inoculation program.
4. Since 1940, the above measures have been widely promulgated over the radio, but because of the conservative character of the Mongolians and the lack of necessary equipment, they have caught on very slowly. In the report the phrase, "because they have failed to correctly understand the party or government directives" refers to the four measures listed above.

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ENCLOSURE TO

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23 January 1952

SUBJECT: Biannual Animal Reproduction

Livestock farmer **ERINCHIN** of the 11th Section of Jabhanajil Somon of Jabhan **OZABHAN** Aimag is an outstanding farmer who surpassed his quota every year. He has been very successful in the biannual reproduction of his livestock.

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**Comment.** The biannual animal reproduction here refers to sheep and goats. This is theoretically possible and has been conducted successfully in laboratories. Instead of bearing offspring in spring only, they are made to reproduce in the autumn as well. Successful experiments have been conducted in the warm southern regions of Inner Mongolia, but attempts at adopting this method generally, especially in the more northern MPR, have proven unsuccessful so far:

- a. The nomadic feeding of livestock in Mongolia assures the animals of only a poor diet, and consequently the mother's body cannot stand two births within one year.
- b. The autumnal birth coincides with the withering of grass (grass turns yellow during the latter part of August in the MPR) and the advent of cold weather. The mother is unable to get sufficient nutrition to feed her young and the offspring cannot withstand the onslaught of winter; in most cases, both parent and offspring die.

In order to overcome these difficulties, the mother must be fed a rich diet and animal shelters must be built. This is not likely as long as Mongolians stick to their ancient nomadic way of livestock raising. It would therefore call for a fundamental reform in animal husbandry.

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CLASSIFICATION

31 January 1952

SUBJECT: Collectivization of MPR Livestock Industry

Speech of Vice Minister, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: Our respected comrade Choibalsan has constantly emphasized that the only way to develop animal husbandry which forms the back-bone of our national economy is to collectivize the livestock industry. This collectivization is the momentous task which we must tackle.

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Comment. The collectivization of the MPR livestock industry was advocated by government leaders as far back as ten years ago. Collectivization of livestock would facilitate state control of livestock and facilitate the procurement of livestock and livestock products by the USSR in the Far East. Thus, collectivization was advocated not only because the Mongolians felt the need, but also because the USSR desired this program to be put into effect. The success of the collectivization experiment in USSR was often cited as an example to doubters.

There are several collective produce farms in the MPR and there is every reason to believe that this venture should succeed. The Mongolians, whose livelihood depends upon animal husbandry, have no concept, nor system, of private land ownership. It is true they do not like to see the vegetable farms grow too big because farmland also make good pastures but with government pressure, such farms can succeed. There are many difficulties found in the collectivization of the livestock industry, however, which are not found in the collectivization of farms. Animals provide the livelihood of the Mongolians, their property and their friends; they spend their days with the animals. One may even say that they are as attached to the lives of their animals as to their own lives. Consequently, the outcome of forcible collectivization would certainly not prove beneficial and may give rise to a multitude of unanticipated troubles. The government leaders are aware of this and have limited their action only to talking, but they have no courage or ~~the~~ resolve to enforce this measure. However, in view of the international relationship between the MPR and USSR, the measure will one day have to be enforced.

The point to be noted here is that in the broadcast, the speaker refers to "our respected Choibalsan" in stressing the need for collectivization. This is a clear attempt at convincing the people through the prestige of Choibalsan.

23 January 1952

DO NOT REVEAL

SUBJECT: Processing of Animal Products

Tarbagan (a variety of woodchuck) hides tanned:	154 percent
Noro (a variety of gazelle) hides tanned:	101 percent
Livestock intestines processed:	111.15 percent

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Comment. In the past, tarbagan hides were always exported in an unprocessed state. Among the reasons for this was the lack of demand for the hides within the MPR, limited know-how of the tanning process, and the dependence on customers in Europe and the U.S. to do their own tanning. Therefore, it is noteworthy that the MPR is tanning tarbagan hides within her own country despite the lack of demand for these hides by the Mongolians. Numerous explanations can be made for this new development, but the following seems to be the most likely. The MPR has depended upon the USSR for all of her arms and heavy industrial products as well as most of her living necessities, in exchange for livestock and leather exported to the USSR. The recent international changes have forced the MPR, as a satellite of the USSR, to expand her armament and other industrial production rapidly, which in turn has required additional imports from, and exports to, the USSR. However, the rate of animal reproduction cannot match the rapid tempo of changes in the international situation inasmuch as the primitive state of animal husbandry in the MPR places the industry too much at the mercy of the climate; human effort can have only very little significance. Thus an increase in the export of animal products can only be effected by decreasing the amount available to the public. This may have brought about a shortage of sheepskin ordinarily used by the Mongolians for winter clothing forcing them to use the inferior tarbagan hide.

Sheep intestines comprised the major portion of animal intestines exported to Europe and the U.S. in the past. Mongolian sheep intestines are extremely strong and are considered ideal for surgical thread and music strings.

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ATTACHMENT E

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31 January 1952

SUBJECT: Manufacture of Confectionery

The Food Kombinat has commenced the manufacture of confectionery.  
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Comment. Though this information is short and abstract, it is highly interesting. In the past, almost all sugar needed by the MPR was imported from USSR. Around the time of the outbreak of World War II, the people suffered from a scarcity of sugar. After the War began, state farms in the MPR began expanding their enterprises and it is believed possible that the cultivation of sugar beets began at that time. It can further be presumed that the MPR now produces enough sugar for domestic consumption. Around 1940, the most popular commodities in the smuggling trade between Inner and Outer Mongolia were sugar and tea.

28 January 1952

SUBJECT: Tribute to Memory of Choibalsan

The Mongolian People's Revolution was launched in 1921 under the leadership of Suhebador and Choibalsan and gained decisive victory. The Mongolian and Soviet peoples were tied in lasting friendship by Suhebador and Choibalsan. Upon Suhebador's death, Comrade Choibalsan inherited the momentous task of attaining the goals of the revolution, engaging in battle with enemies of the revolution, and expanding and consolidating our Party. Our Party aimed at developing and building our nation in accordance with the teachings of Marx and Lenin. Comrade Choibalsan's name is inseparable with our national progress of the past thirty years. He shaped the new history of our nation. His consolidation of the friendship between our people and the people of the USSR guaranteed our national freedom and independence.

During the war against Germany, our two nations firmly collaborated in defeating the Germans. Our people, led by the Party and Comrade Choibalsan, smashed our fascist foes. Moreover, our army fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army in the overthrow of Japanese imperialism. There is an inseparable tie between Comrade Choibalsan and our people. We all deeply loved Comrade Choibalsan as our father and as our comrade. We are grateful for, and hold in high esteem, the national development and revolutionary enterprise conducted by Comrade Choibalsan, and we have twice conferred on him the title of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic. In addition, he received the Suhebador Medal, Combat Medal, Labor Red Flag Medal, Gold Star Medal, and many other honors. In recognition of his contribution to the fatherland defense war and the overthrow of Japanese imperialism, the Soviet people twice presented him with the Lenin Medal and Red Flag Medal as well as many other honors.

Comrade Choibalsan spent his whole life in the struggle for the freedom and independence of our people and the development of our nation. It is with heartfelt sorrow that we find ourselves forced to bid farewell to our beloved comrade.

Signed,

Bayan (Bayar?), Erinchin, Damba, Danggasurum, Jambaldorji, Lamajab, Lobseng, Lhamsurum, Maidar, Norbosambo (Norbosangbo?), Soserbalm, Surundob, Odbil, Tsedub, Tsedenbal, Sharab, Shiredeb.

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Comment. Some of the signatories may be identified as follows: Bayar, Secretary-General of Baga-Moral; Damba, member, Central Executive Committee (CEC), Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and concurrently chief secretary, Ulan Bator Party Headquarters; Jambaldorji, Minister of Justice and Army major general; Lamajab, Vice Premier; Lobseng, Vice Premier and concurrently Finance Minister; Lhamsurum, Foreign Minister; Maidar, Vice Premier; Norbosangbo, a bureau chief in the Foreign Ministry, 1946; Soserbalm, Chief Secretary, CEC, MPRP; Surundob, Chief Secretary, CEC, Mongolian Youth Revolutionary League; Odbil

(female), Chairman, Women's Labor Union; Tsedenbal, First Chief Secretary, CEC, MPRP and concurrently head (Lt. Gen.), Political Department, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Red Army; Sharab, or Shirab, Vice Premier.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. Additional or divergent information on the signatories is as follows:

25X1A Bayar, chairman of the Ulan Bator Municipal Council. [REDACTED]

Damba, first speaker of the Central (National?) Assembly, in 1947.

Danggasurun, probably Naldun Dangasereeng, chief secretary of the Central Committee, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.

Jambaldorji, possibly the Dambadorji reported as Minister of Justice as of February 1949. Later reports list Peljuk (Pel'she) in this position.

25X1A Lamajab, reported as Deputy Premier in February 1949, but omitted from the July 1951 list. [REDACTED] he appears as chairman of the General League of the Central Committee of the Cooperative.

Lobseng, also reported as Shirab Lubsan, was reported as Finance Minister in 1948, but has subsequently appeared as Minister of Trade, with Malomjamts (Molojamso) as Minister of Finance in February 1949.

Lhamsurun, reported as Jamtaichir Lhamsurun, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister in the July 1951 Cabinet.

Maidar, reported in November 1947 and July 1951 as also chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Norbosangbo may well be the Norbosaambo reported in Attachment I as chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Labor Union.

Soserbalm (Sosorubarn, Sosorbarma, Soserbalma), commanding officer of Ulan Bator PW Headquarters in 1947.

Surundob, possibly the Chimetodorji Surunjab reported as Deputy Premier in July 1951.

Tsedenbal, sometimes reported as Jounja Tsedenbal.

Shiredub, possibly Shirendyb, reported as chairman of the Mandate Commission of the MPR in December 1951, or Bazaryn Shirendyb, reported as Minister of Education in July 1951.

Tsedub, possibly Tsedyb, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Rural in October 1951, or Tsedeb, chairman of the National Assembly (Yehe-Horal), reported in [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT: Funeral Preparations for Choibalsan

5 February 1952

Choibalsan's remains arrived in Ulan Bator on 5 February.

6 February 1952

Funeral services for Choibalsan were held on 6 February amid a solemn gathering which included the widow of the deceased, Dindigna, government dignitaries, and representatives of various organizations and groups. The diplomatic corps in Ulan Bator, headed by the Soviet Ambassador, also attended the services.

8 February 1952

The delegation from the China People's Republic arrived in Ulan Bator this morning to attend the memorial services for Choibalsan. The delegation included Ulanhu (YUN Tse), Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous District People's Government. The delegation was greeted at the airfield by Punsun, Chairman of the Baga-Horal of the MPR; Tsedenbal, chief secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Lhamsurun, Foreign Minister; and other government and party dignitaries. Representatives of foreign diplomatic corps in Ulan Bator were also on hand to greet the delegation. (See Field Comment.)

25X1A

Comment. Though the Baga-Horal Chairman was given as Punsun, it should probably read Bomsengdu.

25X1A

Comment. In February 1952, G. Bumatsende was reported as chairman of the Presidium of the Great Hural.

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8 February 1952

SUBJECT: Meeting of High Level Communist Officials

Chairman Punsun (Bomsongdu?) of the Baga-Horal and Vice Premier Tsedenbal met with members of the Chinese delegation including Deputy Chief of Staff of the Chinese Communist Army and Chairman Ulanhu (YUN Tse) of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous District People's Government. The Chinese Ambassador to the MPR, Jiyadai, also attended the meeting.

25X1A

[REDACTED] Comment. Although the Deputy Chief of Staff's name is not given, it is generally believed to be NIEH Jung-chen ( ). In May 1946, he attended the military conference between the Chinese Communists and Outer Mongolians in Kalgan as the Chinese Communist representative, and moreover, as of February 1951 he was deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Communist Army.

25X1A

[REDACTED] Comment. The correct name of the Chinese Ambassador is CHI Ya-t'ai.

18 February 1952

SUBJECT: Meeting to Welcome Return of Delegation to Korea

The following is a description of the meeting to welcome back the delegation which went to Korea to present the Korean people with gifts from the Mongolian people. The delegation was sponsored by various organizations in Ulan Bator.

1. Speech of Dashin-Damba, chief of the delegation: "The Korean people are bravely withstanding the inhuman cruelties of U.S. and British imperialists and Syngman RHEE traitors and are fighting courageously for the independence and liberation of their homeland. The U.S. and British imperialists have reduced the innocent Korean people with untold hardships and suffering. They have set fires to civilian homes and have massacred the people in a most cruel manner. Their cold-blooded acts surpass Hitler's record. The Korean people are burning with deep anger and are fighting more resolutely than ever to protect the fatherland they love. In the midst of this bitter struggle, the whole Korean people are profoundly grateful for the strong support from the USSR, China, and other people's democratic nations and are firmly resolved to fight till world peace is won. In accordance with the proposition made by delegation member Tserendorji, a worker in the Stalin Meat Kombinat, our working masses presented horses, winter clothing, winter shoes, etc. to the Korean people and we were asked to convey their gratitude to all our people. The barbaric deeds of the U.S. and British imperialists in Korea are directed against the USSR, China, Mongolia, and other Asiatic nations, and in fact against the peace-upholding nations of the whole world. All Mongolian people are aware of this. Nevertheless, they must try to understand the situation better and give all-out support to the Korean people. Our brethren in Korea are eagerly awaiting this support and it is our grave duty to extend this support."
2. Message of gratitude from the Central Committee of the Korean Combined Labor Union.
3. Delegation chief Damba handed the Labor Red Flag presented by the Pyongyang Labor Union to Bago, chairman of the Central Committee of the Ulan Bator Labor Union.
4. Speech by chairman Bago.
5. Delegation member Lhamsurun handed the Labor Red Flag presented by the Korean Youth League to Danggasurun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League.
6. Speech by chairman Danggasurun.